

TARASYUK, V.Z.

Sensitivity of microflora to various antibiotics in subacute and chronic inflammation to the maxillary sinuses. Zhur. ush. nos. i gorl. bol. 21 no.4:41-45 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - dotsent D.A.Bytchenko) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BACTERIA, EFFECT OF DRUGS ON) (SINUSITIS)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

TARASYUK, V.Z., kand.med.nauk

Inflatable bougie from a polyethylene film with a biological membrane for the treatment of acute scalds of the esophagus.
Zhur.ush., nos. 1 gor.bol.22.no.6:69 N-D*62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. A.A.Gladkov)
Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BOUGIES) (ESOPHAGUS—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

TARASYUK, Ya., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk

Improvement of commercial services is an important task of
trade workers. Sov. torg. 35 no.11:26-28 N '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Retail trade)

KEMULA, W.; KUBLIK, Z.; TARASZEWSKA, J.

Application of the hanging mercury drop electrode to the investigation
of anodic passivation of mercury. Bul chim PAN 8 no.5:269-274 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences.
Presented by W. Kemula.

(Mercury) (Electrodes, Dropping mercury)

KUBLIK, Z.; TARASZEWSKA, J.

Influence of ClO_4^- , NO_3^- , and SO_4^{2-} ions on the properties of the passive mercury electrode. Bull chim PAN 10 no.9:515-520 '62.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences,
and Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw.

KEMULA, Wiktor; KUBLIK, Zenon; TARASZEWSKA, Joanna

Electrolytic accumulation and determination of small amounts of Cl^- , Br^- , and I^- ions by cathodic stripping. Chem anal 8 no.2:171-178 '63.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw, and
Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

TARASZKIEWICZ, Franciszek

Creatine kinase and its clinical importance. Pol. arch. med.
wewnet. 35 no.5:717-721 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dzieci Akademii Medycznej w Białymstoku
(Kurator: doc. dr. med. B. Bogdanikowa).

TARASZKIEWICZ, Franciszek

Creatine kinase, glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase and glutamic-pyruvic transaminase activity in the blood serum of children with diphtheritic heart damage. *Pediat. Pol.* 40 no.5:485-492 My '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dzieci AM w Białymstoku (Kierownik: vacat; Kurator: doc. dr. med. B. Bogdanikowa).

TARASZKIEWICZ, Stanisław; DWORAK, Włodzimierz

Perirenal abscess caused by *Nocardia asteroides*. Pol. tyg. lek.
20 no.9:285-286 22 F'65.

1. Z Kliniki Urologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej w
Szczecinie (kierownik: doc. dr. A. Wojewski) i z Zakładu
Mikrobiologii Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej w Szczecinie
(kierownik: prof. dr. W. Marczynska).

TARASZKIEWICZ, Stanislaw

A case of mucoid adenocarcinoma of the urethra. Pol. przegl.
chir. 36 no.4a:Suppl.:623-626 Ap '64.

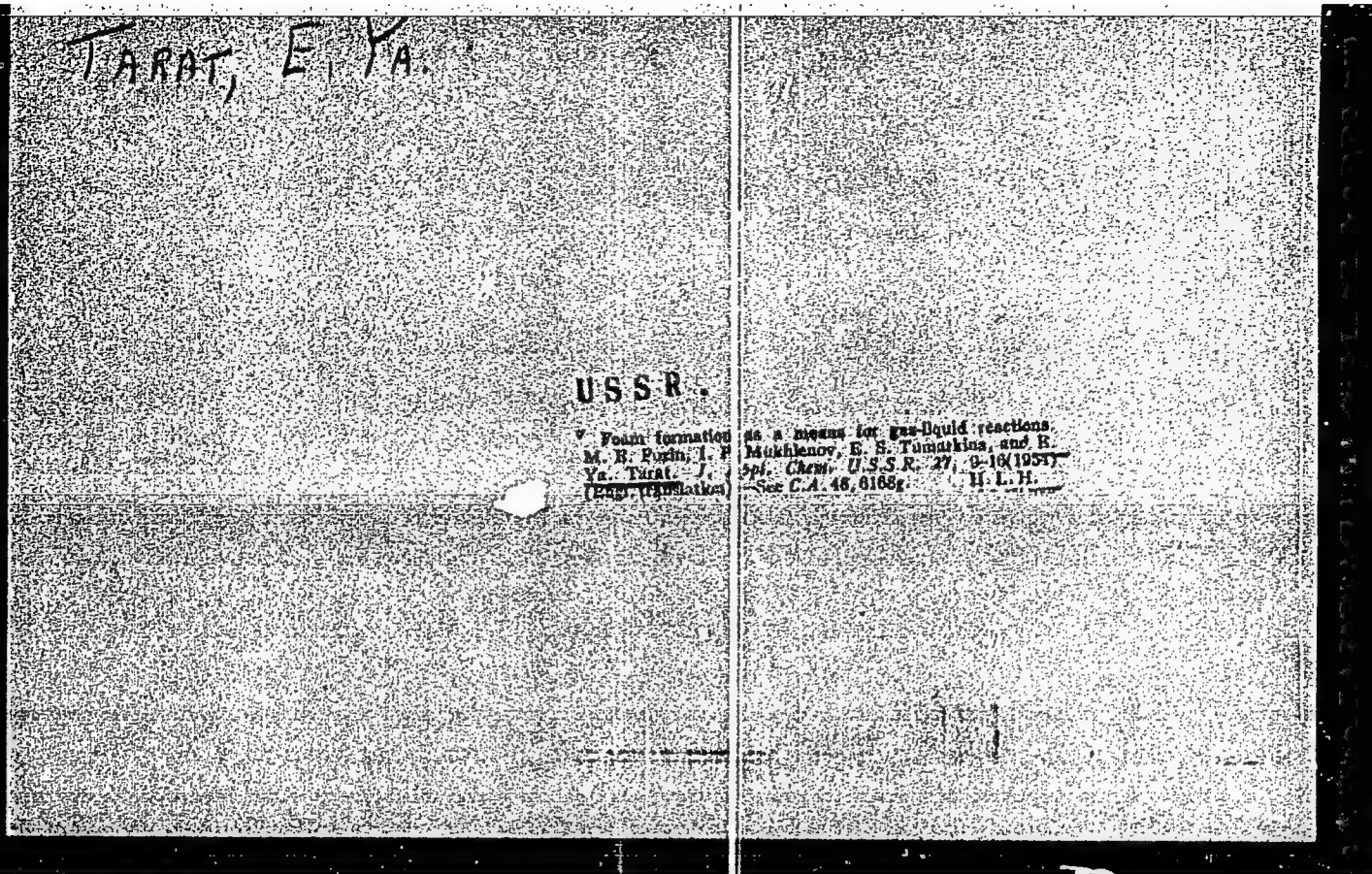
1. Z Kliniki Urologicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Szczecinie
(Kierownik: doc. dr A. Wojewski).

TARAT, E. Ya.

"Investigation of the Hydrodynamic Conditions in the Foam Method of Interacting Gases and Liquids." Cand Tech Sci, Chair of Technology of Nonorganic Substances, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Technological Inst imeni Lensevet, Mr. Higher Education USSR, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 1, 1 Jan 55)

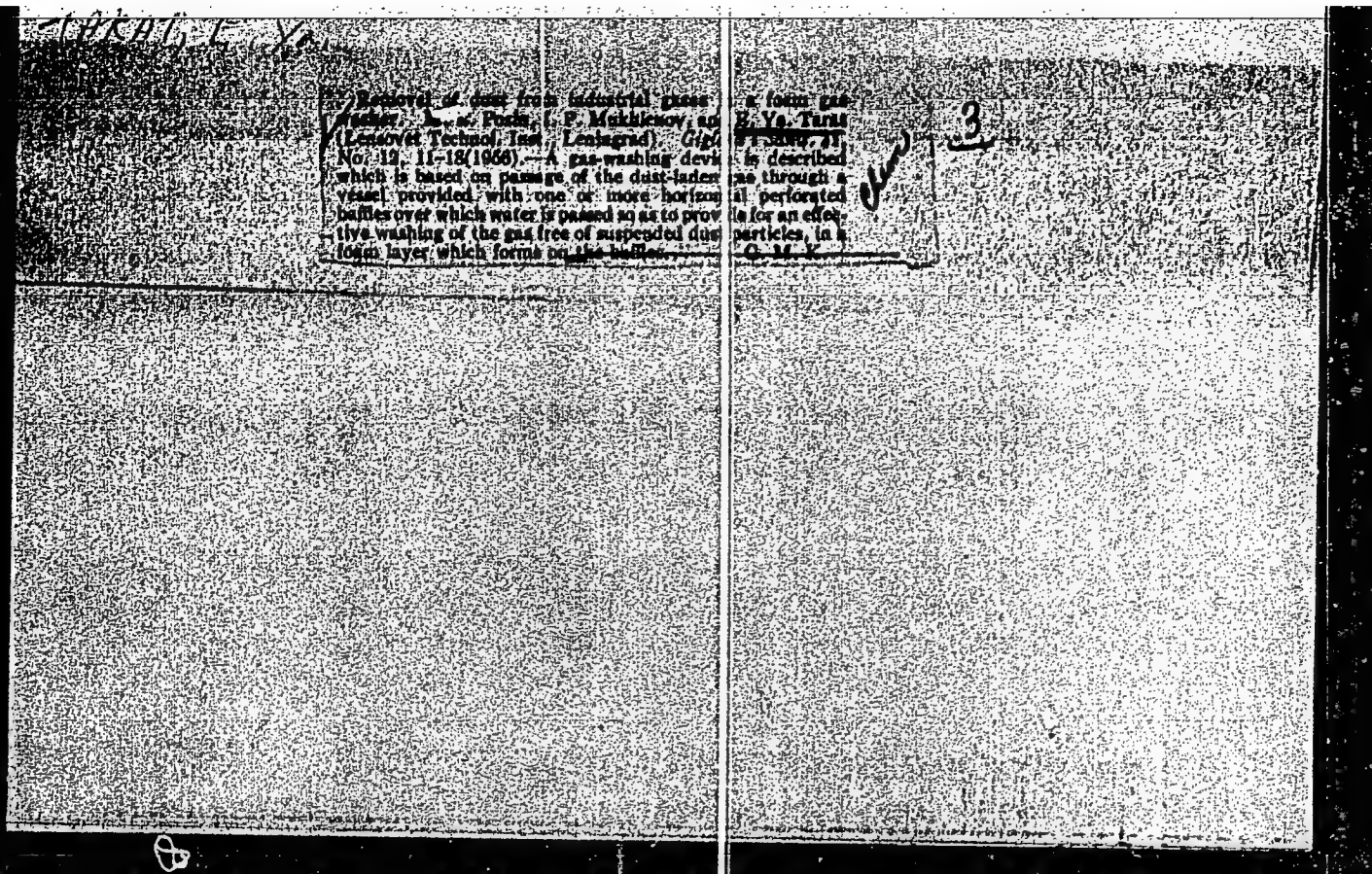
Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)

SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55



TARNT, E. YA.

Foam formation as a means for gas-liquid reactions. E. Poch, I. P. Mukhinov, E. S. Tarnt (Leningrad Technol. Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 27, 12-31 (1954). The advantages of foam formation in mass- and heat-transfer reactions and dust and smoke removal are given analytically and mathematically. A diagrammatic sketch of a perforated plate column with liquid-sealed overflow from each plate is shown. The perforation of the plates can be of any shape and if desired at an angle to the direction of flow. The back pressure of such column approaches that of a bubble tower while the reaction rate approaches the efficiency of a bubble tower at the flooding point. The surface of contact is increased many fold while diffusional resistances decreased. It is possible to operate such a column at a gas rate of 0.7-4.0 m./sec. with a wide range of liquid flow rates. I. Beggowitz.



TARAT, E. YA.

Character of gas-liquid dis-
 I. P. Mikhlin, and E. Ya.
 inst., Leningrad). Zhur.
 The conditions in a sieve-plate
 the flow rate of the gas stream
 passes into a foaming process,
 that the structure of the foam
 heat and mass transfer pro-
 layer of dynamically bubbles
 liquid mixed with gas bubbles
 Mikhlin (preceding abstr.)
 and the concept of 2 streams

and streams. M. E. Prati
 Tarat (Lenovet Technol.
 and. KHM. 30, or-ex-190)
 e app. are detd. primarily by
 is, and the bubbling process
 Photographs examn. shows
 changes. The processes of
 sed more vigorously in the
 foam consisting of films and
 The criteria suggested by
 are untenable for sieve plates,
 not always accurate.
 I. B.

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MT

POZIN, M.Ye.; MUKHLENOV, I.P.; TARAT, ~~I.Ye.~~

Foam technique for dust collection from gases. Zhur.prikl.khim.
30 no.2:293-297 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Dust collectors) (Gases)

TARAT, E. Ya.

Investigation of the absorption of CO_2 in a solution of NaHCO_3 was investigated. The rate of absorption was investigated with a given velocity of renewal. In a time of contact 0.1 sec. and the liquid thickness was 0.05 and a tower with 50-60 plates would convert 0.05. With a solution containing NaHCO_3 3.0-4.4 g/l. (the efficiency of the plates in respect to the liquid) increased as L increased from 5 to 30 l./hr. with a 10-11% CO_2 gas at a rate rate increased from 0.41 to 1.75%. With a CO_2 gas and NaHCO_3 5 g/l. and $L = 100$ from 0.04 to 0.012 as w increased from 25-95% CO_2 . With combined solutions NaHCO_3 100 and NaHCO_3 7 g/l. and w (25-95% CO_2) the degree of carbonation passed of 3 lines' branches intersecting with respect to NaHCO_3 . The curve of w with the y axis, or y axis, or liquid height with w . It decreased sharply as a liquid point and then increased with the NaHCO_3 from 35 to 95 kg./sq.m. hr. to about 90%.

with CO_2 gas with a constant of liquid period was brief (0.05-0.1 sec.) at a conversion was required for a CO_2 145-90 and conversion per cent 0.31 to 0.93% 27-85% CO_2 gas; 2.5 m./sec. w (25-95% CO_2) decreased from 2.5 to 3.5 m./sec. (25-95% CO_2) curve the point of path absorption increased on the plate and led up to the said state as point of w as a increased.

I. Hengstler

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ya.

Absorption kinetics of water vapor by sulfuric acid under turbulent
(foam) conditions. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.9:1332-1341 S '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoвета.
(Water vapor) (Sulfuric acid) (Absorption)

POZIN, M.Ye.; MUKHLENOV, I.P.; TARAT, E.Ya.; FOMKINA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Froth apparatus for gas purification, heat exchange, and
absorption; operation and calculation for froth apparatus]
Pennyie gazoochistiteli, teploobmenniki i absorbery; rabota i
raschet pennykh apparatov. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1959. 128 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Gas purification) (Chemical engineering)

14(1)

SOV/67-59-3-5/27

AUTHORS:

Pozin, M. Ye., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Mukhlenov, I. P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Tarat, E. Ya.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

On the Height of the Initial Liquid Layer on the Bottom of a
Sifting Apparatus (O vysote iskhodnogo sloya zhidkosti na
tareлке sitchatogo apparata)

PERIODICAL: Kisl'orod, 1959, ¹²Nr 3, pp 26 - 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The height of the initial layer is one of the most important parameters determining the operation of the bottom of a sifting apparatus. The rate of heat- and of mass exchange depends on the height H of the mixture of gas and liquid which forms at the bottom of the sifter (Refs 1,2). H is proportional to the h_0 of the initial height. In this connection most of the authors do not consider the super-elevation of the layer h_0 over the discharge threshold which forms due to the intensive stream of liquid. In the papers by the authors (Ref 1) it was shown that also without threshold a considerable height H forms due to the stream. Other authors (Aksel'rod,

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On the Height of the Initial Liquid Layer on the Bottom SOV/67-59-3-5/27
of a Sifting Apparatus

Usyukin, and Dil'man, Refs 8,9) assumed only low velocities of the liquid and a constant specific weight of the gas-liquid mixture. This changed, however, from 0.1 to almost 1. In this paper a method of determining h_0 - for apparatus with a discharge device in which h_0 depends on the height of the threshold h_g - , on the liquid stream i and on the diameter of the discharge opening. is described. The most simple case is a free discharge without discharge threshold (h_0 depends only on i) a scheme with external discharge is shown on figure 1, a, with threshold and external discharge figure 1, b. 3rd case with consideration of the diameter of the discharge opening figure 1v ($H > a_c + h_g$). In the present investigations two models with a rectangular cross section and with a sifter of the dimensions 500 to 80 and 200 to 60 mm and a variation of the threshold from 0 to 40 mm, and a variation of the discharge opening from 40-120 mm was used. The sifters had circular or slotted openings. The intensity of the liquid stream was varied from 1-75 m³/a hour. The experiments were made

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On the Height of the Initial Liquid Layer on the Bottom SOV/67-59-3-5/27
of a Sifting Apparatus

with air-water of 18-20° and with increasing temperature also with salt and acid solutions. Moreover, also the formulas for the determination of h_0 (equations 1-13) are developed. The figures show the individual dependences in the variation of different parameters. h_0 may be computed on general practical conditions according to formula

$h_0 = \psi h_s + 3\sqrt[3]{i^2}$, mm (8). ψ and λ may be determined from a comparison of the data of the two types of apparatus. A more general computation of h_0 is then carried out which may be used for all gas-liquid systems in using different apparatus with a foam formation method (Equations 9-13). From this the equation for h_0 was found:

$h_0^{0.6} = 1.24 H/w^{0.5}$, m (13) where w denotes the velocity of gas.

There are 7 figures and 12 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

SOV/80-32-5-14/52

5(2)

AUTHORS: Pozin, M.Ye., Kopylev, S.A., Tarat, E.Ya.

TITLE: The Absorption of Carbon Dioxide by Solutions of Caustic Soda Under Foaming Conditions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 5, pp 1011-1016 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The absorption rate of CO_2 by a NaOH solution depending on the CO_2 concentration in the gaseous phase, the temperature, the linear gas speed, the intensity of the liquid flow, etc. is studied here. The method of calculating the absorption coefficient K and the efficiency factor η is described in [Refs 1-7]. It has been shown that with the increase of the NaOH concentration from 0.25 n to 2 n the values K and η also increase. At a carbonization degree of 25% of the NaOH solution the decrease of K and η is only slight, but at a higher carbonization degree they decrease rapidly. This is explained by the reduction of the chemical capacity of the solution and by the increase of the resistance to diffusion in the liquid phase due to the appearance of a carbonate layer. The temperature optimum for the absorption lies between 50-70°C. A higher intensity of the gas flow increases the absorption due to the higher foam layer. The gas

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SOV/80-32-5-14/52

The Absorption of Carbon Dioxide by Solutions of Caustic Soda Under Foaming Conditions

speed, below the value 2.5 m/sec, increases the absorption. At a higher speed the rate of absorption increase is reduced because of the short time of contact. Highly turbulent foaming conditions are very favorable for the process showing results which are 4-5 times higher than in packed columns.

There are: 9 graphs and 14 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 1 English, 1 American and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovet (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: October 3, 1957

Card 2/2

POZIN, M.Ye.; KOPYLEV, B.A.; TARAT, E.Ya.; KARBANOV, S.G.

Absorption of sulfur dioxide in a foaming state. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 3 no.3: '89-493 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoвета,
kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.
(Sulfur dioxide) (Absorption)

BOGATYKH, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TARAT, F.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Hydrodynamics of a froth layer in units with a controlled overflow outlet. Khim. mash. no. 1:14-16 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Plate towers—Fluid dynamics)

TARAT, E.Ya.; BOGATYKH, S.A.

Absorption of slightly soluble gases in a foam layer. Zhur.
prikl.khim. 34 no.8:1886-1889 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Absorption)

TARAT, E.Ya.; BOGATYKH, S.A.

Absorption of carbon dioxide by water under foaming conditions.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:1940-1946 3 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Carbon dioxide) (Water) (Absorption)

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ya.; OREKHOV, I.I.

Ammonium absorption from coke gas in a bubble type apparatus.
Koks i khim. no.9:36-40 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. Lensovetu.
(Packed towers) (Ammonium) (Coke gas)

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ya.; OREKHOV, I.I.

Intensification of ammonia distillation from weak ammoniacal
liquor. Kosk i khim. no.12:35-40 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut im. Lensoвета.

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ya.; MRNYAK, L.

Leaking of liquid through the openings of a grid tray in a foam apparatus. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 6 no.2:310-319 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoвета,
kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.
(plate towers)

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ya.; MRNYAK, L.

Height of the initial layer of liquid on a grid tray of a foam
apparatus. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 6 no.3:
485-489 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovetu,
kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.
(Pate towers)

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT. E.Ya.; MRNYAK, L.

Height of the initial layer of liquid on a tray of a foam
apparatus with downcomers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim.
tekh. 6 no.3:490-497 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoвета,
kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.
(Plate towers)

POZIN, M.Ye.; ZIBOV, V.V.; TERESHCHENKO, L.Ya.; TARAT, E.Ya.; PONOMAREV, Yu.L.

Solubility of nitric oxide in aqueous solutions of some salts. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.4:608-616 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut im. Lensovetu. Kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ya.; ZUBOV, V.V.; TERESHCHENKO, L.Ya.

Rate and mechanism of absorption of nitrogen oxide by aqueous solutions of salts. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn.* 6 no.6:974-981 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoвета, kafedra tekhnologii neorganiicheskikh veshchestv.

MUKHLENOV, I.P.; POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ma.; AZBEL', I.Ya.; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.;
KUSKOV, V.K.

Bibliography. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.12:2788-2792 D'63.
(MIRA 17:2)

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ya.; MORARIU, I.

Absorption rate of carbon dioxide by monoethanolamine under foaming conditions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 7 no.2:240-245 (MIRA 18:4) '64.

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. Lensoвета,
kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.

BOGATYKH, Semen Aleksandrovich; TARAT, E.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk,
nauchn. red.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I., red.

[Complex air-conditioning in a foam equipment system]
Kompleksnaia obrabotka vozdukh. v pennykh apparatakh. Le-
ningrad, "Sudostroenie," 1964. 315 p. (MIRA 17:4)

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ya.; MGRARIU, I.

Height of the initial layer of highly foaming liquids on the grids of foam scrubbers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 7 no.6:1003-1009 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoвета, kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ya.; OREKHOV, I.I.

Efficiency of mass-exchange apparatus as a function of hydrodynamic, physicochemical, and structural parameters. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no. 6:1292-1301 Je '64. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lenooveta.

POZIN, M.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk; TARA', E.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; OREKHOV, I.I.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; TERESHCHENKO, L.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculating the efficiency of the shelves of frothers for absorption
and desorption processes. Khir. i neft. mashinostr. no.9:11-13 S
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

POZIN, M.Ye.; TARAT, E.Ya.; TERESHCHENKO, L.Ya.; ZUBOV, V.V.; TREDSHCHENKO, N.N.

Kinetics of nitrogen oxide absorption with aqueous salt
solutions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 8
no.4:628-632 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut imeni Lensoвета,
kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.

RUSESCU, A., prof.; BALABAN, I., dr.; POPESCU, Val., dr.; TARATESCU, C, dr.

Clinico-radiological aspects of abdominal tumors in children.
Pediatría (Bucur.) 13 no.5:409-420 S-O '64

TARATIN, A. F., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Investigation of System of Mutually-connecting Feed Channels of Heavy Profile Grinding Machine," Leningrad, 1961, 19 pp (Leningrad Elec. Engr. Inst.) 200 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 275).

TARATIN, A.F., inzh.

Choice of a method for constructing logarithmic frequency characteristics and analysis of the stability of the joint operation of the channels of copying-milling machine. Izv. LETI no.45:250-276 1961.
(MIRA 16'5)

(Milling machines--Numerical control)

VASIL'YEV, D.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel';
TARATIN, A.F., inzh.

Synthesis of a system of mutually coupled channels of a heavy
copying and milling machine. Izv. LETI no.47:220-260 '62.
(MIRA 16:12)

S/137/60/000/012/020/041
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 12, pp. 136 - 137, # 29142

AUTHORS: Podkovich, Ye.G., Taratin, V.M.

TITLE: Structure and Properties of Pseudoalloys Obtained by Gas-Flame Metallizing

PERIODICAL: Tr. Rostovsk.-n/D. in-ta s-kh. mashinostr., 1959, No. 12, pp. 46-51

TEXT: An investigation was made of steel and Cu pseudoalloys applied by the methods of gas-flame metallizing and electrometallizing. Steel (0.14% C) and Cu wire, 1.3 mm in diameter was used as initial coating material. Microstructures of pseudoalloys obtained by gas flame and electric metallizing are distinguished by particle dimensions of striated orientation, dimensions and arrangement of oxide films, size and amount of pores. The possibility of regulating the heat source and the protective effect of gas combustion products in gas flame metallizing assure greater density, lesser particle size and a lesser amount of pores in

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S/137/60/000/012/020/041
A006/A001

Structure and Properties of Pseudoalloys Obtained by Gas-Flame Metallizing

the pseudoalloy, than in electric metallizing. Physico-mechanical properties of pseudoalloys are higher in gas-flame metallizing than in electrometallizing. The coefficient of metal utilization and the uniformity of the particle spraying are also higher in gas flame metallizing. The advantages of gas flame metallizing over electrometallizing consist in the use of simpler devices, higher quality of coatings and lower costs (in particular when replacing C_2H_2 by natural gas).

S.U.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

Distr: 4F1/4F3a(II)/4F3a(IV)/4B/1E3d/4E3e 2 cys/
4E2d(v)

Taratnova, G. P. *The motion of an artificial earth satellite in the non-central gravitational field of the earth when atmospheric resistance is present. Acad. R. P. Romine. An. Romino-Soviet. Ser. Mat.-Fiz. (3) 12 (1958), no. 1 (24), 32-41. (Romanian)

*[#3658b est aussi traduit du russe.]

Etant donné que la solution analytique de ce problème présente de grosses difficultés, l'auteur développe une méthode en vue d'une solution numérique par les machines électroniques.

En partant des équations différentielles classiques des éléments osculateurs en prenant comme variable indépendante non plus le temps mais l'anomalie vraie θ , on obtient de cette façon un système d'équations qui détermine le mouvement du satellite.

En se bornant seulement aux termes du premier ordre de l'aplatissement φ ($\varphi = (a-l)/a$, a et l grand axe et petit axe de la terre) et en introduisant les termes provenant de la résistance de l'atmosphère (y inclus sa rotation diurne) on obtient un système d'équations différentielles non linéaire.

Si on essaie d'intégrer directement le système par les méthodes numériques, les erreurs commises pour la détermination des paramètres inconnus s'accumulent par suite des nombreuses révolutions du satellite artificiel autour de la terre. Pour parer à cette difficulté l'auteur

TARANTULA G.F.

propose d'introduire des nouvelles fonctions (1) $a_1 = \int_0^{\theta} (dh_1/d\theta) d\theta$, où h_1 sont les cinq anciens paramètres et θ l'anomalie moyenne, avec $a_0 = \int_0^{\theta} (dt/d\theta) d\theta$.

L'auteur assure que pour la vie entière du satellite (sauf pour les dix premières révolutions) les perturbations sont à peu près égales aux dérivées des éléments d'orbite par rapport aux nombres des révolutions et ceci avec une grande approximation. On doit donc considérer le système final (2) $dh_i/dN = a_{i1}$, avec $a_{i1} = [a_i]\theta = \theta_0 + 2\pi k$ avec $i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$, où N est le nombre des révolutions. Pour le calcul de la solution du système, (2) l'auteur distingue deux cas suivant que l'altitude du satellite est moyenne ou très grande. Pour le dernier cas on applique la méthode de Runge-Kutta.

L'auteur étudie un exemple particulier pour un satellite sphérique de 10 k et de diamètre de 50 cm, la résistance aérodynamique C_x étant égale à 2.

M. Kivlovich (Paris)

AFANAS'YEV, A.A.; SLUTSKIY, S.B.; TOLOCHKO, V.I.; Primali uchastiye:
KRASNOPOL'SKIY, G.G., inzh.; TALATINSKIY, M.G., inzh.; TEPLITSKAYA,
K.O., inzh.

Using pig insole leather for sock lining of Russian leather foot-
wear. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 3 no.7:18-21 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Shoe manufactura) (Leather)

#602

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